WASHINGTON

POR SALE.

The Findings and Verdict of the Wirz Military Commission Submitted to the President.

Intercession of Wirz's Counsel in Behalf of His Client.

A Speedy Trial Asked for Clement C. Clay.

Interesting Report in Relation to the Indian

Tribes of the Southwest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1865. THE PINDINGS OF THE WIRZ MILITARY COMMISSION

SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT. The Wirz Military Commission have adjourned sine die, unless again called together. They have made up their Indings and verdict, and forwarded the same to the President for his final action.

Mr. Lewis Schade, counsel for Captain Wirz, was at the President's house to-night to intercede in behalf of his client. He is apprehensive that the Military Commission have found him guilty of all the charges, and therefore desirous of saving him from the death penalty Although Mr. Schade's fears may be well grounded, sev eral days will probably clapse before the result of the trial will be promulgated. As the members of the Court are sworn to secresy, the fludings can only be known through an official source. The President has not yet acted on the record presented by the Commission. THE PRESIDENT MEMORIALIZED TO ORDER A SPEEDY TRIAL OF CLEMENT C. CLAY.

The delegates to the late State Convention of Alabama anited in memorializing President Johnson to order a speedy trial of Clement C. Clay, and in the meantime to release him on parole from the rigorous confinement to which he has been subjected since his arrest. The me-morialists state that they have not made this application from any motive of sympathy with the past political ourse of Mr. Clay or for the part he took in the late re bellion, but that, on the contrary, many of them have uniformly condemned his efforts to incite rebellion and secure access to the revolutionary movement. They ask this on his behalf because his implication in the unparalleled and atrocious assassination of Mr. Lincoln is regarded by them as utterly impossible and unsupported by a shadow of credible testimony. The President has matter under advisement. The probabilities are that the prayers of the memorialists will be granted.

THE INDIANS. tendency, made an able and extended report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day. The Superintenden states that a prominent impediment in the way of con-summating (avorable treaties with the tribes has resulted the whites. It is estimated that the tribes have lost by which aggregate a value of four millions five hundre thousand dollars. For this loss they claim, with con siderable bitterness, some reparation. The method o despoiling them of their herds consisted in bushwhacking cattle dealers took place, the latter parties really being een made in this way, and many men of standing and influence are concerned in the traffic. The number of in this superintendency is upwards of nineteen thou sand, including none who became allies of the Southern ion, excepting some refugee women and children and helpless old men. The Cherokee Nation, the most strong, of which number eleven thousand preserved their allegiance to this government, and enlisted nearly thousand fought in the rebel armies. An intense bit-terness of feeling exists between the two factions, which till probably preclude them from again uniting. The reek Nation also adhered to the Union, and were varred upon with heavy losses by the disloyal tribes. The Choctaws and Chickasaws mostly followed the formmon with nearly all the remaining tribes of that estion. It is proposed that the diminished Indian of the West, and that the present auspicious time for removing the red men southward into the Indian Terri-

BESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONE Mr. Orton to-day resigned his position as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and there is little, if any, doubt he will be succeeded by E. A. Rollins, now the

White House again to-day to solicit executive favors or pardons. The venerable Francis P. Blair, Sr., was among those awaiting an interview.

PARDONED.

The rebel General M. L. Bonham, of South Carolina was pardoned to-day by the President.

PERSONAL.

General Palmer, of Kentucky, and Jno. H. Reagan, of Texas, arrived at Willard's to-night. Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire, is in the city, and visited the White House and the departments during the

Messra Rixton and Wood, of the party of English capitalists, are stopping at the Metropolitan.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS. The announcement in yesterday's HERALD that the

smuster out of the Veteran Reserve Corps before the meeting of Congress seemed to have been decided upon

PAYMASTERS MUSTERED OUT. of service, and over one hundred more will be similarly

The Quartermaster's Department has thus far realized between as and eight millions of dollars from the sale of now useless army appurt nances.

An interesting case will come before the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday next, in which Secretary McCulloch, in his official capacity, is defendaut. The facts and points are these:—During the Mor-mon troubles of 1857 Albert Sydney Johnston, then in command of an expedition to Utah, impressed for the benefit of the service some three hundred and thirty head of horses, mules and horned cattle from James and Richard Porter, two brotners, living on the plains. The brothers filed a claim which, was adjudicated upor by the Third Auditor in May, 1861, and ten thousand dollars awarded, in accordance with an act of Congress providing for the payment of impressment claims. The Porters demanded the amount of Mr. Chase, then Secretary, who absolutely refused to pay more than seven hundred and fifty dollars, baving been advised by the an illegal charge. The demand was subsequently made upon Secretary McCulloch for payment of the balance, and he for the same treasons refused. The c. simants then petitioned the Supreme Court of the D-trict of Cotumbia to issue a mandamus to compel the balance The writ was accordingly issued in July requir-ing Secretary McCulloch to pay or show cause. In show-ing cause the Secretary protests against the jurisdiction of the coart, and says the assumption of such jurisdic-tion would take from the Secretary of the Treasury ali authority over the disbursement of public funds, and would subject the moneys of the United States to the Judgments and decrees of that court. The Secretary has no authority to withdraw moneys in satisfaction of claims except in conformity with mandatory law. ments properly compelled to revise, review and reverse the acts of his predecessors, who had refused to pay his claim. Chief Justice Tancy passed upon this question of

a court checking money out of the Treasury several times

during his term of office. Mr. Charles Rames, a lawyer well known for ability and success in the management of navy cotton claim cases at the West, will argue the case for the Treasury department.

ALEES OF REAL MOTATU

THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF THE BRITISH MINISTER PURCHASED BY A NEORO. The well known residence formerly occupied by the British Minister, on H street, has been purchased by Mr. Alfred Jones, a colored feed dealer in this city, for thirty thousand dollars. The Minister has moved further out in

the direction of Georgetown THE NAVY.

SALE OF SURPLUS VESSELS.

The fourth and last auction sale of surplus naval vessels took place yesterday noon at the Brookiya Navy Yard. embraced side-wheel and propeller steamships, steam tugs and sailing vessels. Many of the vessels tugs and sailing vessels. Many of the vessels will have historical celebrity, from the fact that they bear honorable marks of many of the naval battles during the late war. The ordnance stores, guns, ammunition, coal and everything not strictly belonging to the vessels were removed prior to the sale. The terms of sale were twenty por cent down, the remainder to be paid within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard. The attendance of purchasers was large and embraced many of our prominent shipowners and brokers. The following is a list of the sales:—
Ship Charles Phelps. 33,000
Str. State of Georgia \$50,000
Bark Release. 14,000
Steamer Union. 33,500
Gunboat Cayuge. 11,500
Tug Geres. 6,600
Gunboat Owasco. 11,900
Tug Gamma. 4,100
Gunboat Ottaws. 13,000
Steamer Daylight. 12,600
Gunboat Sciota. 16,000
Tug Hydranges. 10,500

THE DOCK BACE. The second day of the dock trial between the Winoosk and the Algonquin terminated at half-past four yesterday afternoon. At that hour by the indicators the respective

THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Suits Commenced in the Marine Court-An Injunction Restraining Their Progress Obtained-Motion to Dissolve It Argued Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Before Judge Ingraham.
Oct. 25.—Edward Dugdale and Another vs. Huested
W. R. Hoyt, Impleaded with Others.—This is a suit growing out of the famous Mariposa litigation. The plaintiffs,
as holders of eleven thousand shares of the stock of the Mariposa Company, bring the action for the benefit of and contribute. The equity set up in the complaint is this:—That the President of the company, together with the defendants, Opdyke and Bramhall, formed a plan for depressing the stock of the company in the market with a view of buying it in. That in June, 1884, the trustees and officers of the company pre-pared and executed two thousand bonds of the company of one thousand dollars each, and distributed \$1,600,000 of them among themselves and others, more at a rate of fifty cents on the dollar, and \$250,000 at a rate of thirty-five cents on the dollar. That in this distribution Opdyke and Hoy (trustees) received \$200,000 each, Bramball, (trustee), and Gilbert, his son in law, \$100,000 each; Ketchum (trustee) to his firm, \$200,000; Henry M. Field and Cyrus W. Field, brothers of the counsel of the company, \$20,000 each, and the rest of the quaintances of the trustees and officers. That the quantances of the trustees and officers. That the balance of \$250,000 was not issued at all; that the company received no consideration beyond fifty cents on the dollar for any bond that was issued, and that it was notorious among dealers in securities that the company never received more than fifty cents on the dollar on any of these bonds. That one of the objects of the trustees and officers in this issue of bonds was to effect a fraudulent issue of stock of the company, and a resolution was adopted to pay off such bonds to the amount paid in by any subscriber to such stock, if he desired it; that under this \$740,000 of the bonds were taken up and cancelled and \$1,010,000 are now outstanding; that certain of the defendants claiming to hold some of these bonds and of the April interest coupons have commenced suits by short summons in the Marine Court, and the defendant, H. W. Hoyt, has commenced eight such suits. That those defendants are not the real owners of the bonds and coupons, and have made this distribution to bring them within the summary jurisdiction of the Marine Court. That there is a good defence to these actions, to wit, that the parties suing are not bonds and coupons, and have made this distribution to bring them within the summary jurisdiction of the Marine Court. That there is a good defence to these actions, to wit, that the parties suing are not bond and he for them. That the trustees do not intend to defend such actions, but will allow judgments though advised by one of their own counsel that the company has a good defence. That Opdyke, balance of \$250,000 was not issued at all; that the than fifty cents on the dollar for them. That the trustees do not intend to defend such actions, but will allow judgments though advised by one of their own counsel that the company has a good defence. That Opdyke, Hoy and Bramhall are faithless to their trust and the other trustee cannot control them; that besides being large holders of these boads they are speculators in its stock and have combined to depress it in the market; that for that purpose they desire these judgments to be obtained and that by the return of the executions thereon unsatisfied, and a motion for a receiver, the stock may be depreciated in the market; that if this be permitted great and irreparable injury will be done to the company and its stockholders. That the bonds issued to Hoy, Opdyke, Bramhall, Gilbert, and Ketchung, Son & Co., are still beld by them, and with the bonds held by the other defendants should be delivered up and cancelled. The answer of the defendant jons issue on the allegations of the complaint in respect to the issue of the bonds and the a-tings and doings of the defendants of the complaint in respect to the issue of the bonds and the a-tings and doings of the defendants other than himself. It declares on information and belief "that all the bonds disposed of by the said company of its officers were sold in good faith to the public generally, and at the best price that could be obtained therefor," It denies any connection with the other defendants, or any plan or purpose except to collect the coupons, which this defendant has sued on in the most expeditious manner, and avers that at the time of the commencement of his actions in the Marine Court he was the actual and bras fide owner and holder for value, and without notice of any defence thereto of the several coupons sued on. There is no direct denial of the issue of the bonds at fifty cents or loss on the dollar, no affirmative averment that the defendant Hoyt paid over fifty cents on the dollar for any bond or coupon, and no denial of his knowledge or notice tha

WEDNESDAY, October 25, purse and stake \$250, m

A second race came off, which was against time, the A second race came off, which was against time, the owner of bay mare Philadelphia Maid betting that ahe would bent three minutes, Mr. Fagan, her owner, to drive. The mare trotted in 2:55 and won. She was then matched to beat 2:50, James Ward to drive. The mare won the second match, performing the distance in 2:45. Philadelphia Maid trotted to wagon.

The stallions Georie Wilkes and Commodore Vanderbilt frot a match at the Union Course this afternoon for \$2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Wilkes had the call in the betting at the track yesterday. The new railroad from Fulton and the Williamsburg ferrical terminates at the Union Course.

"THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS."

Wendelt Phillips at the Cooper Insti-tute-The President's Reconstruction Policy Denounced-II. Ward Beecher's Lute Sermon Criticised-Mr. Seward's Speech at Auburn Speaks for the Administration—The People to Hold the Advantages Gained by Our Armies, &c. Wendell Phillips loctured last evening at the Cooper Institute on the "South Victorious." The attendance was very large, crowding the half in every part. The lecture monstrations of approval, with one exception, when against President Johnson. The lecture was a repetition of that delivered by him in Boston a few days ago. After tional amendment, saying that he did not believe there wa any certainty of the passage of the constitutional amend ment by the next Congress. If Congress barred its door against every rebel State until the amendment was passed all would be safe; but if—which he much dreaded-Congress on faith admitted those So States in the month of December, and trusted to their honor that when their Legislatures met in January they would co-operate in the President's plan, you, h said, will never see the anti-slavery amendment of the he would take it for granted that Congress would be wise enough to shut the door until the amendment was conhe would take it for granted that Congress would be wise enough to shut the door until the amendment was consummated. Suppose that were done, State sovereignty had not been touched. The speaker continued at length to argue that if the robel States were permitted to return in their present state the initiaence of stavery would be as dominant as ever. Mr. Beecher, in his letter of apology, said, "I have no doubt if the black man comes in without the ballot, if the white man is disposed to turn against him he will be ground to powder. The only question, therefore, in Reecher's mind about the future is whether the white man will be disposed to grind the negro to powder. It rests entirely in a doubt as to the animus of the Southern whites. Mr. Phillips criticised in severe and sarcastic terms the speech of President Johnson to the negro troops, and said that some might say that his plan was only an experiment—a tentative plan—that might have been said a week ago with a good degree of plausibility; but Mr. Seward, the voice of the administration, has spoken at Anburn, and he says that this is not only a good plan, but it is the only possible plan, and no experiment. It is not only a good plan, but it is the only possible plan, and no experiment. It is not only a good plan, but it is the plan, according to Mr. Seward, that does not admit of change or variation. Further, says Mr. Seward, it not only is the only possible plan and admits of no change, but it will, and must be, adopted. That is the proclamation from Washington. We have had the journals telling us that the President stands ready to change his plans. This is the voice of Auburn; this is the authoritative declaration. There were three ways of reconstructing the South. One was to give back participation in the government solely to the white race; the other was to give back participation in the government solely to the white race; the other was to give back beat participation in the government to the loyalists of all races. (Applause) ways of reconstructing the South. One was to give back participation in the government solely to the white race; the other was to give back participation in the government solely to the black race; and then there was a third way to give back participation in the government to the loyalists of all races. (Applause.) The President means to give participation in the soverleginty of the nation to the white race only. The radicals desire to give participation in the government to all loyalists, without regard to race. (Cheers.) That is the only line of distinction between them. Take Beecher's sermon, published yesterday. Beecher thinks the white men of the South should come back because they are not fit to. (Laughter.) That is the whole argument. He says the South is sore and despondent, and you cannot expect them to give up their theories in so short a time. He (Beecher) would despise them if they did, and therefore he would let them come back. There was an old theory that it was good for a woman to marry a rake, so as to convert him; but the theory was too objectionable to be acted upon. There is a class of churches who think that they should gather together the most abandoned sinners into the fold. Ward Beecher does not belong to that they should gather together the most abandoned sinners into the fold. Ward Beecher does not belong to that church. He would not trust the helm of the church to a denizen of the Five Points. Oh no! A man is not permitted into the church on the ground that he is not fitted for it. He must be pardoned, though a sinner; he must be conciliated, considered, excused and sheltered, though he has not given up histheory. But whoover heard of men being admitted to participation with sovereign power because confessedly by four years action they have shown themselves unflited for it. Never was such a theory propounded in the world before. Beecher says at the end of his sermon that there never was a man on this continent who could be long kept from whatever rights he was titted to enjoy. This is

THE CAPTAIN AND ALL THE CREW BUT ONE LOST.

(From the New Haven Journal, Oct. 25.)

The schooner Charles E. Lawrence, commanded by Captain Thomas R. Stannard, of Fair Haven, went ashore on Wednesday, on Staten Island. She was from Eliza-

of whom is only five years of age—the youngest an infant.

The mate of the vessel, whose name we were unable to learn, has a family living in New Haven. Reuben Smith, of Westbrook, was another of the crew; the names of the others, if there were others, we could not ascertain.

The Charles E. Lawrence was a large schooner, over two hundred tons burthen, and was the property of Mr. Elbert Stannard, of Williamsburg. She was a nearly new vessel, and was recently purchased of the government for Captain Stannard, who was a brother of the owner. We do not learn whether or not there was any insurance. Captain S. has run a vessel from Fair Havea for a number of years, and was regarded as one of the best commanders that sailed Long Island sound.

Through an error in our report of the Tammany Sens. torial Conventions yesterday the names and number of the districts in which Charles G. Cornell and Robert C. the districts in which Charles G. Cornell and Robert C. Hutchings have been nominated were transposed. The latter was nominated in the district comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards (Senator Laimbeer's district), a conference committee being appointed to settle a union with the outside organizations by which Vincent C. King has been nominated. Sonator Cornell was nominated to succeed Senator Cozzans, Judgs Rassel, the law partner of the latter, presiding, and the affair being attended with a mass meeting demonstration of the district.

NOMARY NOMINATION IN THE POWERT DISTRICT.

The Fourth Seustorial District Convention (Moment) met last evening at 46 Momente street, and unanimously nominated Benjamin Wood as their candidate for State Senator.

Senator.

MORARY NOMINATION IN THE SAVENTH DUSTRICT.

Thomas C. Fields was nominated a candidate for this district by the Morart Convention, held has evening at National Hall.

ANALYSIS REMATCHAL DISTRICT UNION CONVENTION.

The delegates to this Convention met last evening at No. 435 Fourth avenue and unanimously nominated Thomas Murphy for Senator.

OUR GERMAN CITIZENS NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR THE MAYORALTY.

A meeting of German citizens was held last evening in the Stauben House. Mr. Schiebel read a series of

a meeting of terman cutters was been as the ories of in the Steuben House. Mr. Schiebel read a series of resolutions complaining of the mismanagement of municipal affairs under the present regime, and proposing Mr. John Hecker as a candidate for the Mayoratty. The

INTERNAL REVENUE

THE ASSESSORS IN CONVENTION.

Their Deliberations Rendered Useless by Their Timidity.

Visionary Schemes of the Special Revenue Commissioners.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.

Extraordinary Confliction in the Decisions of the Department at Washington.

Licenses, Petroleum, Gasoline, Whiskey, Dead Hen, Stamps and Frauds. Ac.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, Oct. 25, 1865 The assessors again assembled in convention this morning. It was, however, very evident that but little would be done; and many of those present only went to the hall as mere lookers on, feeling that the whole deberations would not amount to anything. In passing would suggest no modifications of the law, but merely talk over the interpretation, they substantially declared to the world that they did not intend to simplify the taxes nor equalize the burthens by urging such modifications of the various assessors. If any set of men pos-sess the knowledge requisite to detect the weak points of the law, and wherein it fails or is inadequate or too severe it is the assessors, whose duty it is to execute the law. It hey are not better qualified to point out the modifications necessary than any other class, then they are unfit for their duties. Nine-tenths of the members of Congress know nothing of the internal revenue system except by theory. The system of raising a revenue in that form is a new thing in this country, and it is only through its practical workings that its weakness or in practicability can be ascertained and the evil remedied. it is a very easy thing to get up a theory on any subject that reads well on paper, but which upon trial proves not only inapplicable, but entirely worthless. It s right here that the assessors could be of valuable service to the government and the people. Any member of Congress who desires to conscientiously the recommendations made by those who administer the Revenue laws, would rejoice to receive such

of the subject when it comes before him in Congress If a tax on sales would work better than the present sysem, who can show that fact better than the assessors? It is true that Congress has appointed a special com mission to recommend such changes in the law as they might consider necessary. The gentlemen composing the commission are theoretical men, and have had no opportunity to become thoroughly conversant with its practical workings. Who, for instance, that has read the twaddle of the "Veteran Observer" of the New York Tisses, who is a member of that commission, can possibly imagine that that person can in any way suggest a practical idea present can impossibility to squeeze a practical idea out of his head. As a sample of, what that commission are doing, it is understood that they have been poring over foreign books and have found that some monarchical government will not allow any person to engage in distilling spirits unless he manu-

the varied and numerous questions on this portion of the law the department at Washington has sent decisions to one assessor on a given point and to another assessor a decision directly the opposite on the same point, and to the third a decision conflicting with both of the others. The development made in this debate on the decisions at the department at Washington reveals some of the most extraordinary conflicts ever known in the history of any department. The law is declared to mean one thing one day and directly the reverse the next, and on the following day to have altogether a different meaning than it did on either of the two preceding days. This may be held justifiable, that a man is a fool who cannot interpret a law to mean more than one thing, but it cannot be in any other way. It is, in fact, almost incredible that any set of officials could possibly make so many condicting decisions on the language of the law. This fact proves the necessity of the assessors' making recommendations for the modification of the law, for the purpose of so perfecting it that it will be impossible to base so many contradictory opinions. In moother way can they secure a uniformity of practice.

The Committee on Manufactures recommend that no deductions be made for freight on manufactured articles; also that goods consigned to an azent to self-shall not be taxed until sold. They also recommend, the adoption of the circular referred to in my despatch tast night in regard to the change in the mode of making returns, and recommend that the Department at Washington immediately send the circular to all assessors. They also recommend a more vigilant scrutiny of the deductions claimed.

The following is the copy of the circular referred to, which now may be considered as the rulings not only of the Department at Washington, but also by the assessors in this Convention.

The recommend a more vigilant scrutiny of the deductions, if any, which has been consumed or used by your selves or agents, or used for the production of other manu

sent will be received based upon estimated values. This rule applies, although you may have more than one commission merchant who keeps your goods and makes sales for you.

The returns thus made must be verified by oath or affermation, and be returned to the assistant assessor within the first ten days of each month.

The manufacturer's blank (No. 3) has been prepared by the department to sait the requirements of the law, and the Commissioner has given positive instructions that no return be received as valid which does not "in all respects conform to the cequirements of the printed blank." In cases where the manufacturer refuses or neglects to state the amount produced, or where he neglects to state the amount produced, or where he neglects to state the amount produced, or where he neglects to conform to the other requirements, the assistant assessor is authorized to estimate the value of your sales and add the punity of fifty per cent, and the party may be subjected to a fine of five hundred dollars and his goods to seizure and forfeiture.

It relation to deductions great care must be observed. No deductions are allowed upon goods which pay a perilie duty, by the ton, pound, &c., but the time of making returns of such goods is regulated by the same rule apply is to goods which pay an ad valorem duty. In c. is a of goods which pay an ad valorem duty. In c. is a of goods which pay an ad valorem duty. In c. is a of goods which pay an ad valorem duty. In c. is a of goods which pay an advalorem duty. In c. is a of goods which pay an advalorem of making apply is to goods which pay an advalorem of making the fill gross amount of actual cales, the following and the deductions chained must be specifically stated if freight, state as hearily as you can to what place; if interced, at what rate.

Second—When sold by an agent, whether on commission house effecting your asles, at a piace other than the place of production, a reasonable commission, not caceding three per cent, will be allowed; but no commission can be allow

boxes or packages, as such, has been paid, or they are not taxable, their cost cannot be deducted.

Screenth—The manufacturer's blank has a heading under "deductions" of "other expenses." This has in some cases been made an omnious to carry a variety of charges not allowed by law. The Department has defined the charges which can be allowed under this head. Legal interest or discount, at place of sale where goods are sold on time; special labor of repacking goods after sale, in the wholesale form or wrappers in which they go to market, inspection where the laws of the market require inspection before goods can be sold, and the box, &c. in which the goods or articles are packed, may be put under this head. But in all these cases the articles or items must be specified, so that the assessor can judge from inspection of the return whether the item itself be allowable, and whether the amount is reasonable, and no deduction or expenses should be allowed nor claimed unless the same was included in the sale price of the goods.

This notice is given to the conventurers that they

goods.

This notice is given to the manufacturers that they may not be taken by surprise and that each one may be assured that what is required of him will be required of all others, so that no advantage shall be taken of the honest tax payer by his less screpulous rival.

The assistant assessors are specially charged that the instructions contained in this circular be strictly and uniformly carried out, and are instructed to strike off all deductions not claimed and entered in conformity with the above regulations, before entering and returning their amount to the assessor.

The Committee on Stamps made really no report, although they did present a written statement; but there was nothing in it. On the debate, however, it was shown that in Boston a twenty-five cent stamp was all that was required on warchouse receipts for goods received on storage, without regard to the value of goods stored, while in New York the amount of the stamp governed by the value of the goods received on storage, without regard to the value of knowledge, in many instances requiring a stamp duty of hundreds of dollars stored in New York, while in Boston goods to the same value are receipted for, and only a twenty-five cent stamp used. This great injustice to New York, and discrepancy in favor of Boston, is sanctioned by the Department. Now, why is this?

The Whiskey Committee came to the Convention sober, which was remarkable. They recommend no alterations in the tax, but that the distilleries and broweries be placed under the charge of revenue officers, with power to prevent any spirits or ale to be drawn off during their absence, and thus prevent its escaping measurement. This report reveals the fact that the revenue on both whiskey and eigars evade the law. Greater vigilance was recommended.

The report of the Committee on Petroleum brought out considerable talk about paraffine, gasoline, benzine and

The report of the Committee on Petroleum brought out

The report of the Committee on Percoleum broaght out considerable talk about paraffline, gasoline, benzine and several other ines, all of which would be Greek to every-body but the oil aristocraey. Nothing was done about it but talk. It was shown, however, that the oil operators have a wonderful amount of gasoline since the passage of

At the afternoon session to-day the Committee on Gross Receipts reported that parties who charter a car o a railroad company for the purpose of transporting freight are liable to a tax of three per cent on receipts over and above the amount paid for the use of the car; also that cattle brokers are liable to no tax except that of

The Committee on the General Provisions of the Law made quite a lengthy report, presenting some eighteen different points where there is a lack of uniformity in the practice, and making such recommendations as would, in their opinion, obviate that difficulty. This report was prepared by Mr. Emerson, of Pittsfield, Mass.

prepared by Mr. Emerson, of Pittsfield, Mass. The important point of this report is contained in the fourth specification, as follows:

That in the opinion of the assessors of this Convention the present law is wisely framed in basins the licenses of wholesale dealers upon the amount of their sales, whereby a tax upon sales—the most acceptable and approved of all taxes—is fully endorsed, and they feel no hesitation in expressing their conviction that this principle of the law, so wise and just, might be extended more widely, so that in its operations it would include the sales of all parties in every department of besiness. This section, as was expected, aroused considerable opposition, and Mr. Steinbrunner, of New York, moved to strike out that portion of the report.

After a short discussion the whole report was laid on the table, the argument used being that it conflicted with the resolution passed last night. There was considerable feeling manifested on this result, and after a spicy contest the vote was reconsidered and the specifications commerated taken up one by one. Many of the suggestions were adopted, but the fourth mol with such opposition that it was withdrawn by the committee.

The Convention at an early hour in the evening adjourned to attend a social reunion at the Delayan House, given by the assessors and collectors of the Albany district.

COLLISION OF THE NEW YORK AND ERIS RAILROAD .- GROSS CARRLESSNESS.-Yesterday morning, shortly after five road ran into a freight train of the Northern road of New gross carelessness of the engineer on the Eric Rallroad, who neglected to stop his train, as required to do by the display of a red signal light at that point, the other train being entitled to the right of way. The engines came together with tremendous force, by which the engine of the Northern road was nearly demolished, and the freight cars of both trains were badly broken up, causing a loss of probably \$20,000. Fortunately no person was injured. The engineer and fireman of the Northern road saved their lives by jumping off into a ditch. The collision was so great that a platform car was forced on top of a water tank, and the tank fell over on top of the house of the locomotive, from under which the engineer and fireman had just escaped. The engineer of the Eric train explains the matter by stating that he mistook the red signal light at the junction of the two roads for the light at the entrance to the tunnel.

Major General John A. Logan, the last commander of Frant's old army, the Army of the Tennessee, whose name is intimately associated with all the battles and victories of that peerless old army, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas. Ex Senator Foote, of Mississippi, is in town.

Ex Senator Foote, of Mississippi, is in town.

Rev. Dr. Krebs, of New York; Rev. J. C. Fletcher, who returns from an extensive tour through Brazil, Portugal and Spain, and Rev. Dr. Butler, Methodias missionary in India, the writer of sketches of the Sepoy rebellion, reached this city in the steamship Fennsylvania.

Professor E. I. Youmans has returned to the United States from England. He has not, it is said, accepted the chair of Physical Science in Antioch College, to which he was appointed last summer.

Mr. Dufresne, member of the Canadian Parliament for Montealm, is about to leave on a tour through the Western and Southern States of the United States. He is engaged to look up the estate of Mr. C. Martur, who died recently in Nebraska, leaving relatives in his constituency.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

Hativar, Oct. 25—12:30 P. M.
A steamer was signalled to the eastward early this
evoning, but has since gone.

The Africa, from Liverpoot, with two days later dates,
has not yet arrived.

The Circussian's Passengers.
HALIPAT, Oct. 25, 1866
The steamer Royalist, with the balance of the Circusian's passengers, arrived here this morning

The China Outward Bound.

Bosros, Oct. 25, 1865

The steamship China sailed to-day, taking twentythree passengers for Halifax and one hundred and tou
for Liverpool, and no specie.

Convention of the Colored People in In-diams.

Cincinnali, Oct. 28, 1865.

The colored people of Indiana met in convention at Indianapolis yesterday. One hundred and fifty delegates were present, representing nearly all the counties in the State.

A Pact Heretofore Unadvertised.—The daily sales of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS exceed by more than one hundred per cent those of any temper funes for the handkerchiefs that figure in the list of choice extracts, whether original or imitations of French and English articles. Brooklyn Times.

Esthetica-Neuralgicon-The Celebrated

Apparatus, invented by Dr. VON EISENBERG,
for the onre of all designes of the Eye, Ear, Chronic Catarrh,
DISKASES OF THE THROAT,
Catarrh, Ashma, Affections of the Voice, Laryngest, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of
the Stomach, Liver, Stortmost of Breath, Wheeting Cough
and other distreasing Affections of the Chest; Moroid Affections of the Liver, Washness of Servas and General Debility
of the whole system. Is now in full operation, at the real
dence of the Inventor. Dr. VON EISENBERG, 816 Broadway, near Tweith attect. OROSS EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE

All Prizes Cashed in Legal Lotterios.— irculars and drawings sent. J. CLUTE, Broker, 178 Broadway. A Silent Sewing Machine-Willeon &

A.—Polink & Son, Meerachnum Manu-facturers, 692 Broadway, near Fourth street. Pipes and Cigarhoiders at wholesale and retail, cut to order, mounts with allow and repaire. At M. T. Higgins' Mammoth Millinery, 25 Sixth arone, near Tenth street, you can get a stylish Bonnet or Juckey for a reasonable price.

THE STRONG CASE

DESCRIPTION AND DESCRIPTIONS

Trial of Peter R. Strong for the Alleged Procuring of an Abertion Upon His Wife-A Witness for the Prosecution Fails to Appear-Sudden Termination of the Case-The Jury Render a Ver-

dict of Not Guilty, &c.

COURT OF ONNERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The trial of Peter E. Strong, jointly induced with
Electa M. Potter, for manufacturing the death of a child by producing an abortion upon Mrs. Mary E. Strong, the wife of the defendant, was commenced yesterday in the General Sessions. This case in Strong having instituted a suit for divorce against her

wife for alleged adultery. That trial is now pending in the Superior Cort, and will not be disposed of until the criminal charge is tried.

The parties to the transaction move in high life, the defendant occupying a high social position, while size. Strong is said to be the daughter of Mc. John A. Stovens, the President of the Bank of Commerce. As there was not much publicity given to the time when the trial would take place the court room was not inconveniently crowded.

Before the jury were empanelled District Attorney Hall staked that in his absence Autorney General Sochrane would conduct the presecution. Mr. Geary was associated with Mr. Cochrane. Mr. James T. Brady appeared for Mr. Strong.

There was not much difficulty experienced in obtaining a jury. The following gentlemen were sworm to try the case:—

charge which he had made against his wife—that she was pregnant with a child, the fruit of an adulterous intercourse with his own brother, or of an outrage committed by him upon her Madaine Barbler, an experienced midwife, would be placed upon the stand to testify as to the child being delivered dead, and that it was premature in size, and as to a certain declaration made by the defendant to her, as regards what would be the result, when he called upon her. An immediate relative of the wife of the defendant would state certain declarations made by Mr. Strong, before and after the delivery, and also the father of the wife, as to a declaration made before the delivery, as to the child being born dead. Mrs. Massey would prove certain declarations made before the delivery, as to the child being born dead. Mrs. Strong in reference to instruments being furnished to the defendant, which could not be used for a proper purpose. If the defendant were proven guilty, he should be punished; but, if the evidence should fail to establish that charge against him, he should be exonerated by a jury of his fellow citizens.

The first witness called was Nathaniel Wilson, an undertaker, who said that at some time he went to a house in Twenty-first street, between Fourth avenue and Broadway, at the request of Dr. John Watson, since deceased. The witness produced a note written to him by Dr. Watson, which the prosecution desired to put in evidence to show that this was Mr. Strong's house, Mr. Brady objected, and the Court ruled it out until the prosecution connect the defendant with it by other testimony. The witness could not remember the year when he received the note, and could not tell whether was it Mr. Strong's house or not.

Madame Barbier was called, but failed to answer. The

and could not tell whether was it Mr. Strong's house or not.

Indame Barbier was called, but failed to answer. The junior counsel stated that she refused to appear; where upon an attachment was issued, and the court took a recess until the officer could make a return.

The junior counsel for the defence stated that Madame Barbier was the midwife of the Stevens family, and she was therefore entirely a winess for the prosecution.

Officer Jacobus, an attache of the District Attorney's office, stated that he got into the house of Madame Barbier; saw the servant girl, and on asking what his business was informed him that he could not see her. He sent several messages up stairs, and they finally informed the officer that his presence was no longer wanted and requested him to leave the house. On further inquiry it was found that he subpens had been served, and the Recorder said there was ne way of compelling the witness to attend until that was served.

The Attorney General said it was impossible for him to proceed without her testimony, and asked to have a jurior withdraws.

taken by surprise, and asked the Court to postpone the case till to-morrow morning.

The Recorder, on inquiring of the officer, found that he reported the fact to the office that he could not find the witness before the case was opened, and then said that as the prosecution had answered ready he did not feel justified in keeping the jury another day in expectation

A.—Boys' and Children's GARIBALDI, CUTAWAY AND ZOUAVE SUITS by the thousands, at research and ZOUAVE SUITS L. V. BROKAW, & Layafette place, and 34 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Ur

Admirable Taste has been Displayed in he exquisite novelties in Fancy Hats for Children, jus-A.—The Finest Overcoats Ever Seen in his country how ready for sale. I. V. BROKAW, 62 Lafayette place, and 24 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Union

All Lottery Prizes Cashed .- Drawings, J. R. CLAYTON, 10 Wall street.

B. B. T.—For Thront Diseases and Affections of the chest "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Locenges, are of great value. In coughs, fritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; in speaking in public or sin, ing. they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their

Batchelor's Hair Dyc .- The Best in the orld, harmless, reliable and instantaneous. The only per set Dye. Also Regenerating Estract of Milleflurs. Fre gross and restores the hair. St Barclay street, New York.

Bonnet and Jockey Frames in all the desirable shapes, including the Marie Stuart, Empire, Polish to, at M T Historian's, 126 Sixth avenue, near Teath street.

Dressmakers in Search of Velvet 184),-bons should go to M. T. HIGGINS, 125 Sixth avenus, near Touth street, where there is a large assortment of all collec-and within

Extraordinary Opportunity.—Exercise commy. Sea Island Shirts obtainable at No. 3. Park. row, at \$3.50 each.

SMITH & POWLER,

Have You Seen 181—Of Course Every one must have seen and admired the fail and wasder style of gentlemen's Hats introduced by KNOX, and to be found at his new establishment. Nil Broadway, under the Presont Horise. It affords satisfactory evidence of the tasts and skill of this gentleman. The material is very superseq, and the shape very becoming. No gentleman should be without

Immense Prices Paid for Old Books.

Feet Havement FLORKIGE SEWING MACHINE CO. No. 30 broadway.

Landles' Breastpins. New Say-les.

Two, three, four eightien to two avadred delare such for sale by (ED. O. Aldala, No. 415, droseway, one does below Canal street.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Paten Appliances. For descriptive pamps let, &c., address H. C. L. Mears, 277 West Twenty-third stry st, New York.

Underclothing in Great Variety SMITH & FOWLER'S cheap Purnishing Store, No. 3 Parcy Will you please example?

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewa